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Annotated agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly

I. Introduction

The present document, which brings up to date the information contained in the annotated preliminary list (A/56/100), provides annotations relating to items 16 (d), 17 (i), 21 (m), 131-158 and 169 to 176 of the agenda (A/56/251).

II. Annotated agenda

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term of four years.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, elected Klaus Töpfer as Executive Director of UNEP for a period of four years beginning on 1 February 1998 (decision 52/316).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 16 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/52/695
Plenary meeting	A/52/PV.60
Decision	52/316

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17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(i) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1983, by which it decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Assembly for a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in May 2001, the General Assembly approved the request of the Secretary-General to renew the term of the current High Commissioner for Human Rights for one year (decision 55/322).

No documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (j))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/110
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.101
Decision	55/322

21. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

By a note dated 6 July 2001, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter dated 22 May 2001 from Teburoro Tito, President of Kiribati (A/56/144), requesting the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session.

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

No documentation is expected.

131. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1993, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/955). At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 47/235. At its forty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 48/251,

49/242 A and B, 50/212 A-C, 51/214 A and B, 52/217, 53/212 and 54/239 A and B, and decisions 48/461 and 49/471 A and B).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to review the conditions of service for the judges of the Tribunal at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 53/214).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia a total amount of $108,487,700 ($96,443,900 net) for 2001, that the budget of the International Tribunal would be biennialized, on an experimental basis, for the period 2002-2003 and that the matter would be kept under review (resolution 55/225 A). At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in April 2001, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $5,280,900 to support ad litem judges for the year 2001, and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/225 B). Also at its resumed session, the Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the conditions of service and compensation for ad litem judges and decided to review those conditions of service at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/249).

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office of Internal Oversight Services continued its investigation on the question of the possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the Tribunal and to report thereon to the Assembly, including on the implementation of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/250). Also at that session, the Assembly took note of a report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit and investigation of the Tribunal (decision 55/477).

Documents:

(a) Annual budget performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 2000;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Tribunal for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the conditions of service for the judges of the Tribunal (resolution 53/214);

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 127)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed resource requirements for 2001 for the financing of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/55/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the annual budget performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/623)

Report of the Secretary-General on the conditions of service of the ad litem judges of the Tribunal (A/55/756)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit and investigation of the Tribunal (A/54/120)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the Tribunal (A/55/759)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/642 and A/55/806)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.35, 36 and 38; 45, 46, 50 and 55
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/691 and Add.1 and 2 and A/55/877
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 98
Resolutions	55/225 A and B, 55/249 and 55/250
Decision	55/477

132. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/251. At its fifty-first to fifty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 51/215, 52/218, 53/213 and 54/240 A and B).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to review the conditions of service for the judges of the International Tribunal at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 53/214).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda a total amount of $93,974,800 gross ($85,607,600 net) for 2001, that the budget of the Tribunal would be biennialized, on an experimental basis, for the period 2002-2003 and that the matter would be kept under review; requested the Secretary-General to provide in his proposed budget workload data for the budget period so as to give more justification for its resource requirements and also to include information on budgetary requirements, including targets for recruitment, training, judicial scheduling and performance standards for support activities; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the likely long-term financial obligations of the United Nations with regard to the enforcement of sentences; and endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which in its report reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the

Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/226).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in April, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office of Internal Oversight Services continued its investigation on the question of the possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the Tribunal and to report thereon to the Assembly, including on the implementation of the recommendations of the Office, at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/250). At the same session, the Assembly noted the report of the Office on the follow-up to the 1997 audit and investigation of the Tribunal (decision 55/478).

Documents:

(a) Annual budget performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 2000;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Tribunal for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the long-term financial obligations of the United Nations with regard to the enforcement of sentences (resolution 55/226);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the conditions of service for the judges of the Tribunal (resolution 53/214);

(e) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 128)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed resource requirements for 2001 for the financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/55/512 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the annual budget performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 1999 (A/55/622)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up to the 1997 audit and investigation of the Tribunal (A/52/784)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/55/759)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/643)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.35, 36, 38, 46 and 55
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/692 and Add.1 and A/55/877
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 98
Resolutions	55/226 and 55/250
Decision	55/478

133. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Support account for peacekeeping operations

Under the terms of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991, the support account for peacekeeping operations was established effective 1 January 1990 for the purpose of meeting the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peacekeeping operations. It became operational on 1 May 1990 by the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the five existing peacekeeping operations that were financed at the time outside the scope of the regular budget. Those peacekeeping operations were the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America.

In his report dated 29 February 1996 (A/50/876, para. 30), the Secretary-General proposed that the support account funding methodology be changed so that the General Assembly would appropriate the Headquarters backstopping requirements for the 12-month period ending 30 June of the following year and that Member States would be assessed on the same scale as that used for peacekeeping assessments. In its related report (A/50/897), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended approval of the Secretary-General's proposal and stated that the requirements would be prorated among the individual peacekeeping operations rather than appropriated and assessed separately. In its resolution 50/221 B of 7 June 1996, the Assembly approved on a provisional basis, for the period 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, the new support account funding arrangements.

At its fifty-fifth session, under agenda item 117, Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, the General Assembly approved the support account post and non-post requirements in the amount of $9,190,200 gross ($8,741,600 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; requested the Secretariat to expedite the processing of all claims and to present a progress report in that regard during the first part of its resumed fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/238, sect. I).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June, the General Assembly decided to continue the 562 support account-funded temporary posts; reaffirmed the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that delegation of authority to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and field missions was in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions, as well as relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly; noted the intention of the Secretary-General to submit revised resource

requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations prior to the opening of the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly; noted with appreciation the intention of the Secretary-General to introduce changes in the presentation of the support account budget document in conformity with Assembly resolution 55/231 on results-based budgeting; requested the Secretary-General to address the need for streamlining the contingent-owned equipment procedures and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session concrete remedial proposals to address concerns raised by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided to appropriate the commitment authority of $3,501,600 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 54/243 A; approved the support account post and non-post requirements in the amount of $73,645,500 gross ($64,361,800 net) for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; and decided to apply the unencumbered balance of $1,300,900 from the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of $1,273,000 in miscellaneous and interest income, and to prorate the balance of $75,846,200 gross ($66,562,500 net) among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets, to meet the resources required for the support account for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (resolution 55/271).

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June, the General Assembly approved the cost estimates for the Logistics Base amounting to $8,982,600 gross ($8,174,400 net) for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; decided to apply the unencumbered balance of $430,500 in respect of the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, the interest income of $289,000 and miscellaneous income of $340,000 ($1,059,500 in total) to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; decided to prorate the balance of $7,923,100 gross ($7,114,900 net) among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; and authorized the Secretary-General to provide for a civilian establishment of 10 Professional, 13 Field Service and 83 locally recruited staff (resolution 55/272).

Reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment and troop costs

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the post-Phase V Working Group during the period from 15 to 26 January 2001 to conduct a review of the issues itemized in accordance with Assembly resolutions 54/19 B and 55/229 (decision 55/452).

At the same session, the Assembly decided to request the post-Phase V Working Group to consider the current methodology underlying the calculations of standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing States, including ways to produce timely and more representative data, and requested the Working Group to report on the results of the review to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 55/229).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment; noted that the evaluation and standardization of United Nations peacekeeping training were

currently being developed by the Secretariat in consultation with troop-contributing countries and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on that issue to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, for approval of those standards; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for its approval at its resumed fifty-sixth session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, a methodology for reimbursement for troop costs, covering troops and formed police units, and a questionnaire to be submitted to troop-contributing countries; decided that a future standard rate of reimbursement for troop costs should be based on new survey data that is representative of the costs incurred by around 60 per cent of countries that have contributed troops to peacekeeping operations; decided, on an interim and ad hoc basis, to increase the standard rate of reimbursement for troop costs to troop-contributing countries by 2 per cent, effective 1 July 2001, and that an additional 2 per cent increase, on an interim and ad hoc basis, would be effective as from 1 January 2002, bringing the total increase of the current rate of reimbursement for troop costs to 4 per cent; requested the Secretary-General to review the practical aspects of wet-lease, dry-lease and self-sustainment arrangements and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session; and decided that the liability for damage to major equipment used by one country and owned by another should be based on the relevant provisions of their memoranda of understanding in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the United Nations (resolution 55/274).

Experiences learned from the use of resident auditors at peacekeeping missions

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/55/735) and endorsed the observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/828) (resolution 55/273).

Death and disability

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in April, the General Assembly decided that annual reports should be submitted on the status of all death and disability claims, commencing with the period ending 31 December 2000 (decision 54/459 B).

Reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June, the General Assembly noted the following reports:

(a) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the investigation into the award of a fresh rations contract in a United Nations peacekeeping mission (A/54/169);

(b) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the management of service and ration contracts in peacekeeping missions (A/54/335);

(c) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the liquidation of peacekeeping missions (A/54/394 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the management audit of United Nations civilian police operations (A/55/812) (decision 55/485).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Status of death and disability claims (decision 54/459 B);

(ii) Utilization of the peacekeeping reserve fund (decision 53/479);

(iii) Financial performance report of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (resolution 55/272);

(iv) Budget for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (resolution 55/272);

(v) Financial performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(vi) Budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(vii) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (resolution 55/274);

(viii) Evaluation and standardization of United Nations peacekeeping training (resolution 55/274);

(ix) A methodology for reimbursement of troop costs and on the implementation of the standards set out in the contingent-owned equipment manual (resolution 55/274);

(x) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ended 30 June 2000 (resolution 48/216 B, para. 7) (see also item 120);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Six-month update of information on the proposed budgetary requirements of each peacekeeping operation for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (resolution 49/233 A);

(ii) Amounts to be apportioned in respect of each peacekeeping operation, including the prorated share of the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(iii) Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' policies and procedures for recruiting international civilian staff for field missions (resolution 54/244), A/56/202;

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, A/55/874, A/56/7, et al.;

(d) Report of the Board of Auditors and financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 on the United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolution 47/211) (see also item 120).

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 151 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General on death and disability payments (A/C.5/54/47)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/54/782)

Summary record	A/C.5/54/SR.56
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/54/684/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.95
Decision	54/459 B

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 153 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/54/763)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/714)

Report of the Secretary-General on experiences learned from the use of resident auditors at peacekeeping missions (A/55/735)

Report of the Secretary-General on reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment (A/55/815)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/830)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/861)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/862)

Note by the Secretary-General on reform procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment (A/55/650)

Note by the Secretary-General on the budgetary requirements of each peacekeeping operation for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/C.5/55/37)

Note by the Secretary-General concerning amounts to be apportioned in respect of each peacekeeping mission, including the prorated share of the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/C.5/55/43)

Letter dated 26 January 2001 from the Chairman of the post-Phase V Working Group on reformed procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/55/39)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/54/859, A/55/828, A/55/874 and Add.8, A/55/882 and A/55/887)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the investigation into the award of a fresh rations contract in a United Nations peacekeeping mission (A/54/169)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the management of service and ration contracts in peacekeeping missions (A/54/335)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the liquidation of peacekeeping missions (A/54/394 and Corr.1)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the management audit of United Nations civilian police operations (A/55/812)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.15, 37, 58, 59, 62, 63, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/534 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 103
Resolutions	55/229, 55/271, 55/272, 55/273 and 55/274
Decisions	55/452 and 55/485

134. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1351 (2001) of 30 May 2001, which extended the mandate until 30 November 2001.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly noted that paragraph 2 of its resolution 54/266 had not been fully implemented and requested the Secretary-General to take concrete measures to ensure its full implementation and to report thereon to the Assembly at the first part of its resumed fifty-sixth session; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF $35,689,968 gross ($34,793,582 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $1,044,551 gross ($916,696 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $109,117 gross ($97,986 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, the said amounts to be assessed among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 November 2001; also decided to apportion among Member States $35,689,968 gross ($34,793,582 net) at a monthly rate of $2,974,164 gross ($2,899,465 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; further decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of

$896,386 approved for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $324,900 gross ($297,700 net) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; also decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of the unencumbered balance of $324,900 gross ($297,700 net) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and further decided that pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 13 of its resolution 53/226, to credit to Member States the amount of $4 million during the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly, representing the remaining net balance held in the suspense account for the Force (resolution 55/264).

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)) for an initial period of six months. Its mandate has been extended periodically by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1337 (2001) of 30 January 2001, which extended the mandate until 31 July 2001.

At its fifty-fifth session the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of its resolution 51/233, paragraph 5 of its resolution 52/237, paragraph 11 of its resolution 53/227 and paragraph 14 of its resolution 54/267; stressed that Israel should pay the amount of $1,284,633 resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996 and requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL $86,758,400 gross ($86,301,300 net) for the expansion of the Force for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, in addition to $146,833,694 gross ($141,889,841 net) already appropriated by the Assembly in its resolution 54/267; also decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the $85,652,987 gross ($82,769,071 net) already apportioned in accordance with its resolution 54/267 for the period from 1 July 2000 to 31 January 2001, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $50,609,069 gross ($50,342,425 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and further decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the $61,180,707 gross ($59,120,770 net) already apportioned in accordance with its resolution 54/267 for the period from 1 February to 30 June 2001, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $36,149,331 gross ($35,958,875 net), at a monthly rate of $7,229,867 gross ($7,191,775 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the same resolution (resolution 55/180 A).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly once again stressed that Israel should pay the amount of $1,284,633 resulting from the incident at Qana and requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter at the main part of its fifty-sixth session; decided to reduce the appropriation provided in its resolutions 54/267 and 55/180 A from $233,592,094 gross ($228,191,141 net), including $6,967,059 gross ($5,895,590 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,089,216 gross ($969,161 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the maintenance and expansion of the Force for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, to $207,154,194 gross

($201,981,841 net), including $6,967,059 gross ($5,895,590 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,089,216 gross ($969,161 net) for the Logistics Base; also decided to reduce the apportionment provided in its resolutions 54/267 and 55/180 A for the period from 1 February to 30 June 2001 from $97,330,038 gross ($95,079,645 net) to $70,892,138 gross ($68,870,345 net), taking into account the $194,660,080 gross ($190,159,283 net) already apportioned for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 April 2001; further decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $99,548,960 gross ($97,558,500 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2001 and to appropriate $6,021,721 gross ($5,284,652 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $629,045 gross ($564,879 net) for the Logistics Base, representing the prorated share of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; decided to apportion among Member States $16,591,493 gross ($16,259,750 net) for the period from 1 to 31 July 2001 and $82,957,467 gross ($81,298,750 net) for the period from 1 August to 31 December 2001 in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 July 2001; decided to apportion among Member States $6,021,721 gross ($5,284,652 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $629,045 gross ($564,879 net) for the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; also decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the remaining balance of $186,252 in the reserve account for third-party liability insurance of helicopters for UNIFIL, and that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL, their share of the remaining balance would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 55/180 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the proposed budget for UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

  (iii) Containing the proposed budget for UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (iv) Containing the financial performance report of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 138 (a) and (b))

Report of the Secretary-General containing the revised budget maintenance and expansion of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/482 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/747)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/757)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/778)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/516, A/55/874 and Add.1 and A/55/885)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.27, 28, 34, 36, 48, 58, 59, 65, 67 and 68
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/55/681 and Add.1 and A/55/975
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.86 and 103
Resolutions	55/180 A and B and 55/264

135. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The Security Council, by its resolution 1244 (1999), established the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Council decided otherwise.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate $450 million gross ($422,053,500 net) for the maintenance of UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, including $220 million gross ($207,407,400 net) authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 54/245 B; also decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the $220 million gross ($207,407,400 net) already apportioned for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2000, to apportion the additional amount of $230 million gross ($214,646,100 net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2001; and further decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $15,353,900 approved for the Mission for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001 (resolution 55/227 A).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNMIK with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations, as set out in the annex to the resolution; decided to appropriate $413,361,800 gross ($385,256,870 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $12,098,009 gross ($10,617,193 net) for the

support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,263,791 gross ($1,134,877 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; decided to apportion this amount among Member States for the same period in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 2001 and 2002; also decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $28,104,930 approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; further decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $65,272,000 gross ($57,860,300 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000 in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 55/227 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the proposed budget for UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 133)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed budget for UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/477 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNMIK for the period from 10 June 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/724)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/833)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/624 and A/55/874 and Add.6)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.30, 33, 58, 59 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/663 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 103
Resolutions	55/227 A and B

136. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

The Security Council, by its resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999, established the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) for an initial period until 31 January 2001. By its resolution 1338 (2001) of 31 January 2001, the Council extended the mandate of UNTAET until 31 January 2002.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNTAET $563 million gross ($546,051,600 net) for the operation of the mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, including $292,069,000 gross ($283,688,500 net) authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 54/246 C; also decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the $200 million gross ($194,261,300 net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution 54/246 C for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2000, to apportion among Member States an additional $128,416,670 gross ($124,268,800 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 31 January 2001; and further decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States $234,583,330 gross ($227,521,500 net) for the period from 1 February to 30 June 2001, at a monthly rate of $46,916,666 gross ($45,504,300 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNTAET beyond 31 January 2001 (resolution 55/228 A).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNTAET with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistical support for UNTAET should be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, as set out in the annex to the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $282 million gross ($273,025,800 net) for the maintenance of UNTAET for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2001; decided to appropriate $17,027,947 gross ($14,943,699 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,778,786 gross ($1,597,340 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, representing the prorated share of UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; decided to apportion among Member States $282 million gross ($273,025,800 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2001; also decided to apportion among Member States $17,027,947 gross ($14,943,699 net) for the support account and $1,778,786 gross ($1,597,340 net) for the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; further decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAET, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $57,990,000 gross ($53,116,100 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAET, their share of the unencumbered balance would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 55/228 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the proposed budget for UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 134)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed budget for the maintenance of UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/443 and Corr.1-3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNTAET for the period from 1 December 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/925)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/531 and A/55/874)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.29, 33, 58, 59, 66 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/664 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89 and 103
Resolutions	55/228 A and B

137. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

The Security Council, by its resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) consisting of up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001.

By a note dated 25 August 2000 (A/55/232), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned additional item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

Subsequently, by its resolution 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, the Security Council authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, with a mandate to monitor the cessation of hostilities, to assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed by the parties, to monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 which were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998, to monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed and, simultaneously, to monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that were to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometres from positions to which Ethiopian forces were to redeploy, to monitor the temporary security zone to assist

in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to chair the Military Coordination Commission, to coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it and to coordinate the Mission's activities in the zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian and human rights activities of the United Nations and other organizations in those areas.

By its resolution 1344 (2001) of 15 March 2001, the Council extended the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized in its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 September 2001.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the establishment and operation of UNMEE for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 in the amount of $150 million gross ($148,220,200 net), including $50 million gross ($49,715,100 net) authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A; requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Mission; apportioned among Member States $102,192,982 gross ($100,980,428 net) for the period from 31 July 2000 to 15 March 2001; apportioned among Member States the amount of $47,807,018 gross ($47,239,772 net) for the period from 16 March to 30 June 2001 at a monthly rate of $13,596,491 gross ($13,435,164 net) for the maintenance of UNMEE, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 March 2001; and appropriated and apportioned among Member States the additional amount of $9,190,200 gross ($8,741,600 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the 2000-2001 financial period (resolution 55/237).

At the first part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, in April 2001, the General Assembly appropriated $180 million gross ($177,866,900 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, including $150 million gross ($148,220,200 net) previously authorized in its resolution 55/237; and apportioned among Member States the additional amount of $30 million gross ($29,646,700 net), taking into account the amount of $150 million gross ($148,220,200 net) already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 55/237 for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (resolution 55/252 A).

At the second part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $90 million gross ($88,933,450 net) for the maintenance of UNMEE for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2001; apportioned among Member States the amount of $37,500,000 gross ($37,055,604 net) for the period from 1 July to 15 September 2001; apportioned among Member States the amount of $52,500,000 gross ($51,877,846 net) for the period from 16 September to 31 December 2001 at a monthly rate of $15 million gross ($14,822,242 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 September 2001; appropriated and apportioned among Member States $5,444,104 gross ($4,777,737 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $568,706 gross ($510,695 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (resolution 55/252 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the proposed budget for UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 176)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the proposed budget for the establishment and operation of UNMEE for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/666 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/688 and Add.1 and A/55/874)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.41, 43, 48, 50, 58, 59, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/711 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.89, 98 and 103
Resolutions	55/237 and 55/252 A and B

138. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to the Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the Angola peace accords. By its resolution 976 (1995), the Council authorized the establishment of a peacekeeping operation, UNAVEM III, with an initial mandate of six months until 8 August 1995. The mandate of UNAVEM III was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the last of which was resolution 1106 (1997), by which the mandate was extended until 30 June 1997. By its resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997, the Council decided to establish, as from 1 July 1997, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) with an initial mandate of four months. The mandate of MONUA was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1229 (1999), by which the Council took note of the fact that the mandate of MONUA had expired on 26 February 1999 and endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the technical liquidation of the Mission.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided that Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission should be credited their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $967,600 gross ($116,200 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 2000, comprising an unencumbered balance of $149,500 gross and additional requirements of $787,600 net for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, and an unencumbered balance of $818,100 gross ($903,800 net) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (resolution 55/260).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the disposition of the assets of UNAVEM and MONUA;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 129)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of MONUA for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/844 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and A/55/879)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/964
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	A/55/260

139. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In its resolution 689 (1991), the Council noted that the observer unit could be terminated only by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, every six months.

The Security Council, having reviewed the question of termination or continuation, on 5 April 2001 concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained and decided to review the question once again by 6 October 2001 (see S/2001/328).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIKOM $52,815,237 gross ($50,478,961 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $1,545,763 gross ($1,356,558 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $161,474 gross ($145,003 net) for the United Nations

Logistics Base at Brindisi, a two-thirds share of that amount, equivalent to $33,652,640, to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, subject to the review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of the Mission; also decided, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of two thirds of the cost of UNIKOM, to apportion among Member States $19,162,597 gross ($16,826,321 net), representing one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, at a monthly rate of $1,596,883 gross ($1,402,193 net); further decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $1,216,833 gross ($884,833 net), representing one third of the unencumbered balance of $2,986,500 gross ($2,654,500 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, their share of the unencumbered balance would be set off against their outstanding obligations; and also decided that two thirds of the net unencumbered balance of $2,654,500, equivalent to $1,769,667, would be returned to the Government of Kuwait (resolution 55/261).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the proposed budget for UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 July 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 130 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/810)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/811)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and Add.2)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/971
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/261

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

The Security Council, by its resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999, established the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET). By its resolution 1257 (1999) of 3 August 1999, the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 1999, and, by its resolution 1262 (1999) of 27 August 1999, further extended the mandate of UNAMET until 30 November 1999.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the fifty-sixth session (decision 55/494).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNAMET;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 131)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/494

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

The Security Council, by its resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, established the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for an initial period of six months. By the same resolution the Council decided that UNAMSIL would take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions, as well as the assets, of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), which had been established by the Council in its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, and that the mandate of UNOMSIL should terminate immediately upon the establishment of UNAMSIL.

The mandate entrusted to UNAMSIL under the terms of Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) was to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and other parties in the implementation of the peace agreement, to assist the Government in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan, to establish a presence at key locations, to ensure security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, to monitor adherence to the ceasefire agreement, to encourage and support the creation of confidence-building mechanisms, to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, to support the operation of United Nations civilian officials and to provide support, as requested, for the constitutional elections.

Subsequently, by its resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, the Security Council revised the mandate of the Mission to include the following additional tasks: to provide security at key locations and Government buildings; to facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares; to provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; to coordinate with and assist the law

enforcement authorities in common areas of deployment; and to guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and assist in their disposal or destruction.

In its resolution 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMSIL until 8 September 2000, and expressed its intention to strengthen its mandate.

By its resolution 1346 (2001) of 30 March 2001, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMSIL for six months and increased its military component to a strength of 17,500, including the 260 military observers already deployed.

At the first part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, in April 2001, the General Assembly appropriated $73,273,600 gross ($73,784,400 net) and apportioned among Member States $36,636,800 gross ($36,892,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, in addition to $504,399,051 gross ($496,545,461 net) already appropriated and apportioned under the terms of Assembly resolution 54/241 B, including $23,931,281 gross ($20,250,873 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $3,741,370 gross ($3,328,988 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 55/251 A).

At the second part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June, the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for the Mission with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $275 million gross ($273,375,000 net) for the maintenance of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2001; apportioned among Member States $137,500,000 gross ($136,687,500 net) for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2001; apportioned among Member States $137,500,000 gross ($136,687,500 net) for the period from 1 October to 31 December 2001, at a monthly rate of $45,833,333 gross ($45,562,500 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 30 September 2001; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $2,450,800 gross ($2,336,400 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000; and appropriated and apportioned among Member States $16,634,763 gross ($14,598,640 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $1,737,712 gross ($1,560,456 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (resolution 55/251 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 132)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the revised budget for UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/55/805 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the financial performance report of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/853)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/839, A/55/869 and A/55/874)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.51, 57, 58, 59 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/891 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.98 and 103
Resolution	55/251 A and B

142. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The Security Council, by its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined by the Secretary-General (see S/22464). The mandate of MINURSO was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1359 (2001) of 29 June 2001, by which the mandate of the Mission was extended until 30 November 2001.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly appropriated $50,481,396 gross ($46,716,010 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $1,477,457 gross ($1,296,614 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $154,339 gross ($138,596 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, to be apportioned at a monthly rate of $4,206,783 gross ($3,893,001 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 30 June 2001; and decided to credit Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $2,913,400 gross ($2,312,800 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000 (resolution 55/262).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 135)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of MINURSO for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/764)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget of MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/794)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and Add.7)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/966
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/262

143. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

The Security Council, by its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994. The mandate of UNMOT has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999, which extended the mandate until 15 May 2000.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to reduce the appropriation approved in its resolution 53/19 B of 8 June 1999 to $16,370,309 gross ($15,291,434 net); also decided that Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission should be credited their respective share of the consequential unencumbered balance of $2,416,109 gross ($2,180,934 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; further decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 55/263).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) On the final disposition of the assets of UNMOT;

  (ii) Containing the final performance report of UNMOT;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 136)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNMOT for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/816 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and A/55/880)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/972
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/263

144. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

The Security Council, by its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, decided that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission. By its resolution 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997, the Council extended the mandate of the Force for a final period until 31 August 1998. In its resolution 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998, the Council, in view of the situation on the ground, decided to extend the mandate of the Force for a period of six months until 28 February 1999 and authorized an increase in the troop strength of up to 1,050. The mandate of UNPREDEP was not extended beyond that date.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of assets of UNPREDEP and approved the donation of assets, consisting of observation towers and non-expendable equipment within the observation posts, to the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (decision 55/484).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNPREDEP;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 137)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPREDEP (A/55/390)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/870)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/967
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Decision	55/484

145. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months. By its resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993, the Council endorsed the results of the election in Cambodia, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations.

During the second part of its resumed fifty-fifth session, in June 2001, the General Assembly postponed consideration of the item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/495).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 139)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/495

146. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 for an initial period of 12 months (resolution 743 (1992)). The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were increased by subsequent Council resolutions. In response to the wishes of the host Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Council decided on 31 March 1995 to establish three separate but interlinked peacekeeping operations: by resolution 981 (1995) it established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); by resolution 982 (1995) it extended the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and by resolution 983 (1995) it decided that UNPROFOR within the former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

By its resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996. By its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, it decided to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the Secretary-General reported that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force had taken place. That occurred on 20 December 1995. In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to suspend for the immediate future the provisions of financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) in respect of the remaining surplus of $174,743,027 gross ($175,519,370 net) in order to allow for reimbursement to troop contributors and in the light of the cash shortage of the combined Forces, and requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report in one year (resolution 55/265).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing updated performance information for the United Nations Peace Forces;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 140)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNPROFOR, UNCRO, UNPREDEP and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (A/55/840)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/886)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/961
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/265

147. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

By its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The mandate and strength of UNOSOM were subsequently increased by the Council in its resolutions 767 (1992) and 775 (1992). Owing to conditions on the ground, of the total authorized strength of up to 4,219, all ranks, only some 700, including 50 United Nations observers, had been deployed by the end of November 1992.

On 3 December 1992, in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 794 (1992), which resulted in the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and of approximately 37,000 troops in southern and central Somalia.

In its resolution 814 (1993), the Security Council acknowledged the need for a smooth transition from UNITAF to the expanded UNOSOM II and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate (UNOSOM II), which would require the deployment of a military component of up to 28,000, all ranks. The Council took further action in 1993 regarding UNOSOM II (resolutions 837 (1993), 865 (1993), 878 (1993) and 886 (1993)).

By its resolution 897 (1994), the Council authorized the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000 and necessary support elements. By its resolutions 923 (1994) and 946 (1994), the Council renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for additional periods expiring on 30 September and 31 October 1994 respectively. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994, the Council endorsed the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) to reduce the force level of UNOSOM II to 15,000, all ranks, by the end of October 1994. By its resolution 954 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 31 March 1995.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in September 2001, the General Assembly postponed consideration of this item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/496).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNOSOM;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 141)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/496

148. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

By its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a period until 31 October 1993. By its resolutions 882 (1993) and 916 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until 30 April 1994 and 15 November 1994 respectively. By resolution 957 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until the new Government of Mozambique was to take office, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorized ONUMOZ to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995. In its resolution 960 (1994), the Council welcomed the elections that had taken place in Mozambique from 27 to 29 October 1994 and endorsed their results.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in September 2001, the General Assembly postponed consideration of this item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/497).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 142)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/497

149. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended the mandate of UNFICYP, usually for periods of six months at a time, the latest extension of which was by resolution 1354 (2001) of 15 June 2001 for a further period ending on 15 December 2001.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peacekeeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993), the Security Council decided that those costs of the Force which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization, with effect from the next extension of the Force's mandate on or before 15 June 1993.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP $42,389,220 gross ($40,697,146 net) for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $1,240,621 gross ($1,088,767 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $129,599 gross ($116,379 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; also decided, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus of a one-third share of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $13,565,715, and of $6,500,000 from the Government of Greece, to apportion among Member States $22,323,505 gross ($20,631,431 net) at a monthly rate of $1,860,292 gross ($1,719,286 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force; further decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there should be set off against the apportionment of their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $280,800 gross ($261,400 net) in respect of the period ended 30 June 2000; decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations; also decided that $168,000 should be returned to the Government of Cyprus and that $74,600 should be returned to the Government of Greece; and further decided to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993 (resolution 55/266).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 143)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/739)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the Force for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/788)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and Add.3)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/969
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/266

150. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG was extended by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1339 (2001) of 31 January 2001, which extended the mandate until 31 July 2001.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia $27,896,341 gross ($26,175,806 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $816,452 gross ($716,517 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $85,289 gross ($76,589 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; also decided to apportion among Member States $2,324,695 gross ($2,181,317 net) for the period from 1 to 31 July 2001 in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2001; further decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $143,378 approved for the Mission for the period from 1 to 31 July 2001; decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $25,571,646 gross ($23,994,489 net) for the period from 1 August 2001 to 30 June 2002, at a monthly rate of $2,324,695 gross ($2,181,317 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution and taking

into account the scale of assessments for the years 2001 and 2002, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 31 July 2001; also decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,577,157 approved for the period from 1 August 2001 to 30 June 2002; further decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there should be set off against the apportionment, as provided in the resolution, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $5,996,479 gross ($5,775,479 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000, of which $2,324,695 gross ($2,181,317 net) pertained to the period from 1 to 31 July 2001 and $3,671,784 gross ($3,594,162 net) pertained to the period from 1 August 2001 to 30 June 2002, in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2000; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of $5,996,479 gross ($5,775,479 net) for the period ending 30 June 2000, of which $3,324,695 gross ($2,181,317 net) pertained to the period from 1 to 31 July 2001 and $3,671,784 gross ($3,594,162 net) pertained to the period from 1 August 2001 to 30 June 2002, should be set off against their outstanding obligations in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 55/267).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 144)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/682)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/768)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and Add.4)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/968
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/267

151. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

The Security Council, by its resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, established the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for an initial period of six months. The full deployment of personnel and extension of the mandate were authorized by subsequent resolutions. By its resolution 1048 (1996), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMIH for a final period of four months, until 30 June 1996, and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning no later than 1 June 1996 for the complete withdrawal of the Mission.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in September, the General Assembly postponed consideration of the item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/498).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNMIH;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 145)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/498

152. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

By its resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for an initial period of seven months in support of the implementation of the Cotonou agreement on Liberia.

The mandate of the Mission was extended and adjusted by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1116 (1997) of 27 June 1997, by which the Council extended the mandate of UNOMIL until 30 September 1997, in the expectation that it would terminate on that date. In a letter dated 24 July 1997 to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/581), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the successful completion of the electoral process in Liberia, which constituted the final element of the revised schedule of implementation of the Abuja agreement, which had been signed in August 1995. Consequently, the Security Council, in a presidential statement dated 30 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/41) welcomed the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Liberia on 19 July 1997 and noted that it marked the fulfilment of a key element of the mandate of UNOMIL.

In keeping with Security Council resolution 1116 (1997), the mandate of UNOMIL expired on 30 September 1997.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in September 2001, the General Assembly postponed consideration of the item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/499).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNOMIL;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 146)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/499

153. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 4 April 1994 and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) be integrated within UNAMIR.

The mandate of UNAMIR was subsequently adjusted and/or extended by the Security Council in its resolutions 909 (1994), 912 (1994), 918 (1994), 925 (1994), 965 (1994) and 997 (1995). By its resolution 1029 (1995), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a final period until 8 March 1996 and to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of its present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate. In its resolution 1050 (1995), the Council took note of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General for the withdrawal, starting on 9 March 1996, of UNAMIR, pursuant to Council resolution 1029 (1995).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in September 2001, the General Assembly postponed consideration of the item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/500).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNAMIR and on the final disposition of assets;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 147)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/500

154. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Security Council, by its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, established, for a period of one year, a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force. The Mission is known as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). By its resolution 1357 (2001) of 21 June 2001, the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 21 June 2002.

The Security Council authorized the deployment of United Nations military observers to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in its resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992. By its resolution 1362 (2001) of 11 July 2001, the Council authorized the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 January 2002. Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes, UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to appropriate $144,676,630 gross ($135,728,725 net) for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $4,234,303 gross ($3,716,018 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $442,327 gross ($397,207 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, to be apportioned among Member States at a monthly rate of $12,056,385 gross ($11,310,727 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 2001 and 2002, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the Mission's mandate beyond 30 June 2001; also decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $8,947,905 approved for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002; further decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, to set off against the apportionment, as provided for in the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $25,990,381 gross ($24,826,081 net) for the period ending 30 June 2000, in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 55/268).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 148)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/683)

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/752)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/965
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/268

155. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Civilian Police Support Group

The Security Council, by its resolution 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) for an initial period of 12 months. By its resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997, the Council noted the termination of UNTAES on 15 January 1998 and established, with effect from 16 January 1998, the Civilian Police Support Group for a single period of up to nine months. The mandate of the Civilian Police Support Group terminated on 15 October 1998.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in September 2001, the General Assembly postponed consideration of the item to its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/501).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNTAES;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 149)

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Decision	55/501

156. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

The Security Council, by its resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH). The mandate of UNSMIH terminated on 31 July 1997. By its resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, the Council established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti

(UNTMIH) for a single four-month period beginning on 1 August 1997. By its resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, the Council established the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH). The mandate of MIPONUH terminated on 15 March 2000 in accordance with Council resolution 1277 (1999) of 30 November 1999.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly noted that the commitment authority of $2,201,284 gross ($1,987,784 net) authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A had not been utilized; authorized the Secretary-General to utilize $164,200 gross ($142,900 net) from the resources provided for the period ending 30 June 2000 in order to meet the cost of completing the liquidation tasks at Headquarters; decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, to credit their respective share of the remaining unencumbered balance of $394,916 gross ($523,316 net) for the period ending 30 June 2000, in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and also decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the remaining unencumbered balance of $394,916 gross ($523,316 net) for the period ending 30 June 2000 should be offset against their outstanding obligations in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 55/269).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 150)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNSMIH, UNTMIH and MIPONUH (A/55/667)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of MIPONUH for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/753)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/881)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/963
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/269

157. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic

By its resolution 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) with

effect from 15 April 1998 for an initial period of three months. The Mission's mandate has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999, by which the Council extended the mandate of MINURCA until 15 February 2000, with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from United Nations peacekeeping involvement in the Central African Republic to a post-conflict peace-building presence.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly credited Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $1,197,100 gross ($1,152,400 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000 (resolution 55/270).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) On the disposition of the assets of MINURCA;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of MINURCA for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 152)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of MINURCA for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/55/849)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and A/55/884)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 59, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/960
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/270

158. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By its resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, the Security Council decided that the personnel authorized under its resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including a multidisciplinary staff of personnel, should constitute the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 1 March 2000. Subsequently, by its resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Council authorized the expansion of MONUC and decided that its mandate should be to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire; to establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces; to develop an action plan for the overall implementation of the ceasefire agreement by all concerned; to work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and

remains; to supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces; to monitor within its capabilities and areas of deployment, compliance with the provisions of the ceasefire agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related materiel to the field; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring; to cooperate closely with the facilitator of the national dialogue; and to deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problem. The mandate of the Mission was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1355 (2001) of 15 June 2001, by which the mandate of MONUC was extended until 15 June 2002.

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly appropriated $58,681,000 gross ($58,441,000 net) previously authorized and apportioned under the terms of Assembly resolutions 54/260 A and B for the establishment and operation of the Mission for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000; appropriated $232,119,600 gross ($229,085,600 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, including $141,319,000 gross ($140,827,100 net) previously authorized under the terms of Assembly resolution 54/260 B and $49,865,400 gross ($49,530,700 net) authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A, and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments for the Mission for the same period in an amount not exceeding $41 million; apportioned an additional $83,233,883 gross ($80,903,625 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 15 June 2001, taking into account $141,319,000 gross ($140,827,100 net) already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 54/260 A; apportioned $7,566,717 gross ($7,354,875 net) for the period from 15 to 30 June 2001, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 June 2001; credited Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $3,409,600 gross ($3,605,300 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 2000; appropriated $200 million gross ($194,823,300 net), to be apportioned at a monthly rate of $33,333,333 gross ($32,470,550 net), for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2001, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend its mandate; and appropriated and apportioned $8,260,509 gross ($7,249,409 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations $862,915 gross ($774,893 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of MONUC for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 167)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MONUC (A/55/935)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/55/874 and A/55/941)

Summary records	A/C.5/55/SR.58, 65, 67 and 68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/962
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/275

169. Administration of justice at the United Nations

At its resumed fifty-fifth session in June 2001, the General Assembly decided to inscribe the item entitled "Administration of justice" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of section XI of the resolution (resolution 55/258).

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had decided to defer its recommendation on the allocation of the item (see A/56/250).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 123)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice at the United Nations (A/55/57)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice at the United Nations (A/55/57/Add.1)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administration of justice (A/55/514)

Summary record	A/C.5/55/SR.68
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/55/890/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.103
Resolution	55/258

170. Observer status for the International Development Law Institute in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 19 June 2001 (A/56/141), the Permanent Representative of Austria requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session.

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

171. Observance of the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict

By a letter dated 27 June 2001 (A/56/143), the Permanent Representative of Kuwait requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session.

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

172. Observer status for the International Hydrographic Organization in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 2 July 2001 (A/56/145), the Permanent Representative of Monaco requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session.

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

173. Observer status for the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 24 July 2001 (A/56/191), the Permanent Representative of the Sudan requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

174. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings

By a letter dated 7 August 2001 (A/56/192), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of France and Germany requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

175. Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

By a letter dated 10 August 2001 (A/56/194), the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

176. Observer status for Partners in Population and Development in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 24 April 2001 (A/55/241), the representatives of Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Egypt, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe requested the inclusion of the above additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session. The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item be included in the draft agenda of the fifty-sixth session (A/55/250/Add.6).

On 19 September 2001 (see A/56/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250), to include the item in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.